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The University of Wisconsin
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT
SYLLABUS NO. 19

A HALF CENTURY OF
AMERICAN POLITICS

1789-1840

SOLD
L. C. U.

SYLLABUS OF A COURSE
OF SIX LECTURES.

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MADISON
TRACY, GIBBS & CO., PRINTERS
1894

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NOTE.

Each **lecture** is followed by a **conference**, which all are invited to attend, where the lecturer answers questions and elaborates points in the lecture. The **class** consists of those who, in addition to attendance on the lecture and conference, pursue systematic reading, under the guidance of the instructor, and present papers on some of the topics suggested for each lecture. Those who complete the course of study are admitted to an **examination** entitling them to credit in the University of Wisconsin. The lecturer will consult with any of the audience at the close of each conference.

GENERAL REFERENCES FOR READING.

For the class, the required reading of the course is pages 79 to 179 of Johnston's *United States* (Scribners, New York, \$1.00); or Hart's *Formation of the Union*, and pages 1 to 115 of Wilson's *Division and Reunion*. These two volumes, together with Thwaites' *Colonies*, form the *Epochs of American History Series*, published by Longmans, Green & Co., 15 East Sixteenth Street, New York, at \$1.25 per volume. Together they make an excellent brief history of the United States. A good working library for the student would consist of these and selections from the *American Statesmen Series* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, \$1.25 per volume). A good selection for this course would be: Lodge's *Washington*, two vols., Morse's *Jefferson*, Gilman's *Monroe*, Schurz's *Clay*, two vols., and Sumner's *Jackson*. To these might be well added: Adams' *Randolph*, Shepard's *Van Buren*, and Roosevelt's *Benton*. In the *Makers of America Series*, (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.00) are, Sumner's *Hamilton*, and Schouler's *Jefferson*, which would be useful additions to this list. All of these, with the *Epochs of American History Series*, should not cost over fifteen dollars. The student should own Foster's *References to the History of Presidential Administrations*, (Putnams, 27 West 23d St., New York, 25 cents) Johnston's *American Politics* (Holt & Co., \$1.00) is a non-partisan compendium of the history of political parties. Stanwood's *History of Presidential Elections* is useful. General works like Von Holst's *Constitutional History of the United States*, Schouler's *History of the United States*, MacMaster's *History of the People of the United States*, Tucker's *History of the United States* (Southern), and Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, should be consulted. Lalor's *Cyclopedia of Political Science* contains valuable articles on American history by Professor Johnston. Dunbar's *Laws of the United States Relating to Currency, Finance and Banking*, (Ginn & Co., Boston, \$2.50) and Taussig's *Speeches and State Papers on the Tariff Question*, (Harvard University), are valuable compilations. Johnston's *American Orations*, three vols., (Putnams, New York, about \$3.00) is an excellent little work.

LECTURE I.

THE ERA OF HAMILTON.

Introduction.—Importance of the following processes in American history; the evolution of a complex industrial organization; the movement away from Europe; the movement westward; the rise of democracy; the abolition of slavery; the triumph of nationalism over State sovereignty and sectionalism. All are interrelated. Period of this lecture exhibits two main phases: struggle for liberty; struggle for order.

Colonial Characteristics: Internal.—Economic and social isolation and primitiveness. Frontier traits. Democratic tendencies and aristocratic survivals. Dislike of government, especially taxation. Debtor class; paper money. Quarrels with the governors; colonial parties. Lack of unity. Sectionalism.

Colonial Characteristics: External.—The colonies had political relations to each other and to the rest of the world only through England. Colonial doctrine of internal and external authority. The restrictive system. The colonies a part of the European system, involved in European contentions.

The Revolution.—Economic growth of the colonies. More rigid application of English administration and the restrictive system, after the expulsion of France from the continent. Principles of colonial resistance: charters; English rights; theory of compact and rights of man. The Continental Congresses and the question of sovereignty. The formation of the States. Independence: decapitation of the central authority. Alliance with France.

The Confederation.—Attempt to establish a central government on the principles of the revolution. Formation of the Articles of Confederation, 1777. Delay in ratification. Land cessions. Articles adopted, 1781. Defects: Weakness of the confederation: requisitions; paper money; danger from the army; intercolonial commercial war; boundary controversies; violations of the treaty; Mississippi question; Shays' rebellion; attempts to amend the Articles. Situation in 1786. Ordinance of 1787.

The Constitution.—Commercial questions. Mount Vernon meeting, 1785. Annapolis convention, 1786. Constitutional Convention, 1787. Parties: large States, small States; slave States, free States. Plans: Virginia, New Jersey, Hamilton's. Compromises: Connecticut compromise; compromise on representation and taxation; on navigation and the slave trade. The constitution not a product of abstract reasoning, but the result of selection from State constitutions, and of compromise. Ratification. Carried by votes of the areas of intercourse, commerce and wealth, against the interior agricultural and debtor region. "The Federalist." Who ratified the constitution? Sovereignty? It was forced on the people. Constitutions grow.

Administration.—Importance of the question of putting the constitution into operation. Washington's cabinet; Supreme Court. Hamilton as an administrator.

His measures: funding, assumption, location of the capital, excise, bank, manufactures, suppression of the Whiskey Rebellion. Relation of his financial system to his theory of government. Testimony of his enemies. Doctrine of "implied powers" and the crystallization of parties. Hamilton and the Federalists: loose construction, nationalism, aristocracy, English sympathies, reliance on the commercial classes. Jefferson and the Republicans.

TOPICS.

1. Was Hamilton a monarchist?
2. Compare the Virginia and the New Jersey plan of a constitution.
3. Compare the tariff of 1789 with the principles laid down in Hamilton's Report on Manufactures.
4. Did the Congress of 1774 possess sovereignty?
5. Explain the political significance of Hamilton's financial system.

READING ON LECTURE I.

The required reading for the class is Johnston's *United States*, pages 79 to 127. Hart's *Formation of the Union* gives abundant bibliography. The Confederation and the Constitutional Convention may be pleasantly studied in Fiske's *Critical Period*. Sumner's *Hamilton*, in the *Makers of America Series*, is a useful little book, portraying the evils of the revolutionary period, and Hamilton's work in fighting them; it is critical of his financial schemes. Lodge's *Hamilton* (*American Statesmen Series*) is more favorable to Hamilton as a financier. There is a good article on Hamilton in the *Political Science Quarterly* for March, 1890, and in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, for October, 1888. A brief sketch of the Constitutional Convention is in *Century Magazine*, for September, 1887. Albert, Scott & Co., Chicago, have recently issued a reprint of Madison's *Journal of the Constitutional Convention*. The *Federalist*, written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, should be studied, not only as illustrating the questions debated in the ratification period, but as a useful commentary on the constitution. The Confederation and the Convention are more fully treated in Bancroft's *History of the Constitution*, or *History of the United States*, vol. VI. (1885), and in Curtis' *Constitutional History of the United States*. A Southern view may be gained from the study of Stephens' *War between the States*, or Sage's *Republic of Republics*. Lodge's *Washington* (*American Statesmen Series*) gives a good view of Washington's administration. The tariff history of the period is given in Elliott's *Tariff Controversy*. The student who has access to original authorities, such as the works of Hamilton, Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, Maclay's *Journal*, *Journals of the Old Congress*, Elliott's *Debates*, *Annals of Congress*, Benton's *Abridgement of Debates*, and the *American State Papers*, should turn to them, after a general view of the period has been obtained in some book like Hart's *Formation of the Union*. It is in such study that the real meaning of history appears.

LECTURE II.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

Introduction.—Democratic elements in the formation of the colonies. Free land. Restraints on democracy: limitation of the franchise; gerrymanders; solidarity of commercial interest; ruling classes *vs.* majorities.

Jefferson's Preparation.—Virginia traits: agriculture; aristocracy of commoners; state sovereignty; tide water *vs.* interior. Doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. Virginia reforms (1776-79): abolition of entail and primogeniture; codification; bill for religious freedom; bill for general education; proposal of gradual emancipation of slaves. Ordinance of 1784. Minister to France at time of Revolution. Attitude toward Shays' rebellion.

Organization of Republican Party.—Material: the "people"; agricultural classes; State rights men; French sympathizers. Attitude of South and Middle States. Principles: strict construction; attack on aristocratic and monarchical tendencies; economy; taxation to be reduced to expenditures; States before the nation; individuals before the States.

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.—Alien and Sedition laws of the Federalists, (1798). Virginia Resolutions (Madison), limited government, compact, "interpose." Kentucky Resolutions (Jefferson), Resolutions of 1799, "nullification." Replies of the States. Virginia Report.

Election of 1800-1.—Federalist downfall: dissensions; alien and sedition laws; direct tax; reaction. Disputed election: Hamilton favors Jefferson as against Burr.

Revolution of 1800.—Jeffersonian principles: laissez faire; restriction of governmental functions; frugality in government; promotion of agriculture and commerce; public debt should be restricted to the generation which contracts it; State sovereignty, but protection of national government in its just powers; the general government to be reduced to foreign affairs; the danger of the federal judiciary; equilibrium in office; confidence in the people under leadership; education; danger to his system from war: peaceable coercion through commerce. Two-fold character of Jefferson's democracy; (a) Virginian; State sovereignty; in theory; Randolph; Calhoun—(b) Middle State and National; rule of the people; in practice; Gallatin, Jackson.

Application of Jeffersonian Democracy.—Gallatin's financial system. Attack on the Judiciary. Purchase of Louisiana: "Let us not make blank paper of the Constitution by construction." Embargo administration. Randolph's defection. Jefferson's later career.

TOPICS.

1. Compare the political views of Herbert Spencer and Jefferson.
2. Give an account of Randolph's defection.
3. Give an account of the "Essex Junto."

4. Discuss the constitutionality of the Louisiana Purchase, and its effect on the doctrines of strict construction.
5. Compare Jefferson and Hamilton.

READING ON LECTURE II.

The required reading is Johnston's *United States*, pages 125 to 146; or Hart's *Formation of the Union*, pages 168 to 198, and Wilson's *Division and Reunion*, pages 12 to 15, 21. Morse's *Jefferson*, and Schouler's *Jefferson*, are good brief biographies, the former less appreciative than the latter. Mrs. Randolph's *Jefferson's Domestic Life*, is good. The best survey of Jefferson's administrations is Adams' *History of the United States* (Scribners) I-IV. It is perhaps the best work of political history and criticism yet done by an American writer. The first volume contains an excellent account of the United States in 1800. Randall's *Life of Jefferson* is eulogistic. Adams' *Life of Gallatin*, and his *John Randolph*, are valuable. MacMaster's *History of the People of the United States*, II., III., has some very good material on this period. Prof. Morse has an able article on the Democratic party in the *Political Science Quarterly* for December, 1891. Warfield's *Kentucky Resolutions* is a useful monograph. Von Holst's *Constitutional History of the United States*, I., has some trenchant criticisms on Jefferson. Adams' *Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia* (U. S. Bureau of Education, Circular of Information No. 1, 1888) is a valuable contribution.

LECTURE III.

THE STRUGGLE FOR NEUTRALITY.

Introduction.—The European situation: struggle of France and England for colonial power in the eighteenth century; Napoleonic wars. Desire to eliminate neutrals. The American situation: Shall the United States be a part of the European state system? If not, what shall be its position? Treaty of alliance with France, 1775. Treaty of peace, 1783.

Washington's Administration.—Proclamation of neutrality, 1793. Genet; Democratic clubs. Jay's treaty with England. Monroe's recall. Treaty with Spain. George Rogers Clark and the danger in the West.

Adams' Administration.—The X. Y. Z. correspondence. Preparations for war: "Hail Columbia!" Alien and sedition laws. New commission and the treaty of 1800 with France.

Jefferson's Administration.—Spanish cession of Louisiana to France, 1800. "The day France takes possession of New Orleans. . . we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation."—*Jefferson*. Louisiana purchase, 1803. Threats of New England. Neutral trade. Aurora case. 1806, Orders in Council; Berlin Decree. 1807, Orders in Council; Milan Decree; Chesapeake and Leopard; embargo: peaceable coercion. 1809, non-intercourse. Randolph and the Virginia ideal. Massachusetts ideal. Effects of peaceable coercion.

Madison's Administration. — Seizures and impressments. Indian troubles. Henry's mission. Rise of new men: the West. War of 1812. Hartford Convention. Treaty of Ghent, 1814.

Monroe's Administration. — Quadruple alliance; intervention. South American independence. Canning's attitude. Russian colonization in California. Monroe Doctrine, 1823. Interpretations. United States secures freedom from Europe and turns toward the West. American pride.

TOPICS.

1. The effects of the colonial restrictive system on the United States in Washington's administration.
2. Origin of the Monroe Doctrine.
3. Who deserves the credit of the Louisiana Purchase?
4. What was the importance of Washington's proclamation of neutrality?
5. Causes and effects of the War of 1812.

READING ON LECTURE III.

The required reading is Johnston's *United States*, pages 142 to 151, 157; or Hart's *Formation of the Union*, pages 185 to 222, 241 to 243. The special histories of diplomacy in this period are, Lyman's *Diplomacy of the United States*, and Trescott's *Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams*. MacMaster's *History of the People of the United States*, II., and III., is particularly good on this subject. The best account of the Louisiana Purchase, the Embargo, and War of 1812, is in Adams' *History of the United States*. There is an admirable outline of the history of American diplomacy in Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, VII. For the treaties, with excellent notes by J. C. B. Davis, see *Treaties and Conventions of the United States, 1776-1887*. Wharton's *Digest of International Law*, III., § § 402-405, has valuable material on the doctrine of neutrality; and the same work, I., § 57, is useful on the Monroe Doctrine. Lovell & Co., 3 East 14th Street, New York, publish all the essential portions of documents to elucidate the Monroe Doctrine, in "American History Leaflet" no. 4, price ten cents, edited by Drs. Hart and Channing of Harvard University. Tucker's *Monroe Doctrine*, and Gilman's *Monroe* are essential to a full understanding of this doctrine. The documents relating to diplomacy may be found in *American State Papers, Foreign Relations*.

LECTURE IV.

NATIONAL TENDENCIES.

Introduction. — Constitutions shape themselves to economic and social conditions. Gradual decline of economic and social particularism. The colonization of the West, a nationalizing force.

Effects of the War of 1812. — Military weakness shown by lack of means of concentration and intercommunication. Collapse of New England Federalism. The strict constructionists had, in practice, accepted the Federalist principles. National pride aroused. Rise of manufactures.

Nationalizing Legislation.—Second national bank, 1816. Internal improvements: Cumberland road; Calhoun's bonus bill, 1817; Madison's veto; Erie canal; Monroe's attitude; J. Q. Adams' position. Protective tariff: 1817, 1820, 1824, 1828. "The American System." Physics begin to prevail over metaphysics. Territorial extension: Oregon question; Florida purchase. Land legislation.

Development of the Constitution by Judicial Decisions.—Modes of constitutional growth: amendment; interpretation; usage. John Marshall. Leading cases: *Marbury vs. Madison*, 1803; *United States vs. Judge Peters*, 1809; *Fletcher vs. Peck*, 1810; *Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee*, 1816; *McCulloch vs. Maryland*, 1819; *Dartmouth College vs. Woodward*, 1819; *Cohens vs. Virginia*, 1821; *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, 1824.

Rise of the West.—The steamboat. Frontier States admitted: Louisiana, 1812; Indiana, 1816; Mississippi, 1817; Illinois, 1818; Alabama, 1819; Missouri, 1821. National and democratic tendencies. Western statesmen.

Election of 1824.—Characteristics of the Era of Good Feeling: "disintegration and germination." Candidates: Clay, J. Q. Adams, Crawford, Jackson. Calhoun's attitude. The National Republicans. The United States in 1825.

TOPICS.

1. Compare J. Q. Adams, Clay and Crawford.
2. Constitutional questions involved in internal improvements.
3. Tariff arguments in 1816, 1824.
4. Abstract of *McCulloch vs. Maryland*.
5. Tendencies in the constitutions of the new States.

READING ON LECTURE IV.

The required reading on this lecture is Johnston's *United States*, pages 139 to 165, or Hart's *Formation of the Union*, pages, 223-262, and Wilson's *Division and Reunion*, pages 2-17. The results of the War of 1812 are well summed up in Adams' *History of the United States*, IX. The following volumes of the *American Statesmen Series* are particularly useful: Schurz's *Clay*, Von Holst's *Calhoun*, Roosevelt's *Benton*, Magruder's *Marshall*, Gilman's *Monroe*, Morse's *J. Q. Adams*. The work of Marshall as a maker of the nation can be traced in the *United States Supreme Court Reports*; his decisions are all worthy of study. Marshall's services are set forth in the following books: *The Constitution of the United States as Seen in the Development of Its Law*; Carson's *History of the Supreme Court*, and Willoughby's *Supreme Court*. Taussig's *Tariff History*, and Elliott's *Tariff Controversy* unfold the tariff questions. Story's *Commentaries on the Constitution*, §§ 1272 to 1281 discuss the constitutional questions in regard to internal improvements. Calhoun's speech in the Senate, February 4, 1817, on the bonus bill gives an excellent idea of the national tendencies at the close of the War of 1812.

LECTURE V.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Introduction.—Slavery in the colonies; in the period of the Revolution; in the Constitutional Convention. Ordinance of 1787. Memorials to Congress on abolition. Slave trade: foreign, interstate, District of Columbia, territorial. Slavery and foreign relations. The Colonization Society.

Expansion of Slavery.—Cotton gin. Increase of cotton culture; effect in consolidating the South. The migration of the sections, and their antagonisms. Political balance of the sections.

Missouri Compromise.—The Tallmadge amendment, 1819. Discussion in the States. Maine and Missouri, 1820. Compromise: $36^{\circ} 30'$, a geographical line. Second Missouri Compromise: free negroes. Constitutional questions. Questions of expediency and justice. Who gained the advantage? Prophetic insight of Jefferson and J. Q. Adams. Danger of overstating the importance of the slavery issue in politics at this period.

TOPICS.

1. Slavery in New England.
2. The arguments, pro and con, of the justice of excluding slavery from the territories.
3. Attempts to introduce slavery into the Northwest.
4. Has Congress a right to impose restrictions on a State at its admission? Are they perpetually binding?
5. Was the Compromise necessary to save the Union?

READING ON LECTURE V,

The required reading is Johnston's *United States*, pages 113, 114, 137, 138, 161, 162; or Hart's *Formation of the Union*, pages 19 to 21, 113, 114, 126, 127, 138, 151, 152, 236-241; and Wilson's *Division and Reunion*, pages 119-132. General surveys of the slavery contest are: Lalor's *Cyclopedia of Political Science*, III., 725-738; Von Holst's *Constitutional History of the United States I.*, chs. viii-x; Hurd's *Law of Freedom and Bondage*; Wilson's *Rise and Fall of the Slave Power*; Williams' *History of the Negro Race*; Rhodes' *History of the United States since the Compromise of 1850*, I., ch. i.; Greeley's *American Conflict*, I. The accounts of the Missouri Compromise in the general histories mentioned in the introductory note, should be consulted. To these may be added, Benton's *Thirty Years View*; Carr's *Missouri*; and the volumes of the *American Statesmen Series* mentioned under Lecture IV. The debates as given in Benton's *Abridgement of Debates*, VI., VII., and Adams' *Memoirs*, 1819-1820, are very interesting reading.

LECTURE VI.

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

Introduction.—The United States in 1830. Influence of the West on democracy. New elements of national growth. Labor question. The extension of the franchise. The passing away of the older type of statesmen.

Jackson's Preparation.—Characteristics of the frontier States. Jackson's personality. His military career: New Orleans, Seminole war. Western bank troubles. The election of 1824-5: "*demos krates*"; "bargain and corruption."

The Spoils System.—Growth of the nominating conventions. The Albany Regency; council of appointment. Tenure of office act, 1820. "To the victors belong the spoils." Kitchen cabinet.

Struggle with Nullification.—Ratification debates. Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. Pennsylvania's attitude in 1811. Massachusetts in 1814. Cherokee case. "Tariff of abominations," 1828. Calhoun's "South Carolina Exposition." Webster and Hayne's debate over Foote's resolutions, 1830. Tariff of 1832. South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification, 1832; "the systematization of anarchy." Relation of the doctrine to the Virginia and the Kentucky resolutions. Abolitionists. Effect of cotton culture in intensifying the State sovereignty doctrine; the rights of the minority; relation to Southern gerrymanders; distinguished from secession; historical development *vs.* logic. Jackson's proclamation. Compromise.

War on the Bank.—The bank as "an engine of aristocracy." Recharter by Congress, 1832; veto by Jackson; removal of the deposits, 1832-3. Resolutions of censure; Jackson's protest. The "tribune of the people." Pet banks. Distribution of the surplus. Inflation, and speculation in public lands. The "specie circular." Crisis of 1837. Independent treasury. Repudiation. Jackson's Maysville road veto. Failure of State internal improvement. Rise of railroad corporations.

Contrast Between Jackson and Jefferson.—The man *for* the people, and the man *of* the people. The man of Virginia and the man of the West. The theoretical democracy and the real democracy. The "analyst" and the "absolutist." The services of Jackson to nationality.

TOPICS.

1. Compare the views of Madison, Jefferson, and Calhoun with regard to the relation of the States and the Nation.

2. Discuss the origin of the spoils system.

3. Was Jackson's presidency beneficial to the country?

4. Causes and effects of the Crisis of 1837.

5. Why was Webster called the "defender of the Constitution?" Analyze his arguments.

6. Discuss the economic causes of nullification.

READING ON LECTURE VI.

The required reading is Johnston's *United States*, pages 166 to 179; or Wilson's *Division and Reunion*, pages 1 to 115. These pages of Wilson are worth more than most of the lives of Jackson to the student who desires an insight into the period. Sumner's Jackson, in the *American Statesmen Series*, is valuable. Parton's Jackson has some useful material. Professor Morse, in the *Political Science Quarterly*, June, 1886, discusses Jackson's services to the cause of nationality. Roosevelt's Benton is particularly good in its appreciation of western influence on the period. Benton's *Thirty Years' View* is full of material. Von Holst's *Constitutional History of the United States*, I., and II., has a vigorous criticism of the "reign of Andrew Jackson." On the subject of nullification the best reading is Calhoun's *Works*, I., and VI., and Webster's *Works*, III. The general histories and the volumes of the *American Statesmen Series* must not be overlooked, particularly the lives of Webster, Clay, Benton, Calhoun, and Van Buren. Preston's *Documents Illustrative of American History* gives the text of the Ordinance of Nullification. Story's *Commentaries on the Constitution*, §§ 306 to 306, discusses the view that the constitution was a compact. Madison's views are in his *Works*, and in the *North American Review*, vol. 30, p. 537 (1830). The opposition made by the union party in South Carolina is presented in Caper's *Life and Times of Memminger*. The spoils system is traced in Shepard's *Van Buren*. Kinley's *Independent Treasury of the United States*, Scott's *Repudiation of State Debts*, and Bourne's *History of the Surplus Revenue*, are valuable accounts of their subjects. Schurz' *Clay* gives an excellent account of the Crisis of 1837. Taussig's *Tariff History* is a good guide to the agitation at this period. The land legislation is treated in Sato's *Land Question*. Ely's *Labor Movement in America*, and Woolen, in the *Yale Review*, May, 1892, help to an understanding of the new industrial conditions. Schouler's *History of the United States*, III, 507-529, I., 1-31, describes the condition of the United States in 1830. Wisconsin characteristics appear in Mrs. Kinzie's *Wau Bun*. See also De Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*; Poore, in *Atlantic Monthly* vols. 45-53; Sargent's *Public Men and Events*, and Wise's *Seven Decades*. The abolition movement may be studied in the works cited for the previous lecture, and in Garrison's *Life of Garrison*.



SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

Administration of Washington (Va.) and Adams (Mass.), 1789-97. Jefferson, Secretary of State; Hamilton, Secretary of Treasury. Ten amendments. Tariff of 1790. Funding, assumption, and location of the capital, 1790. National bank, 1791; formation of parties: Federalist; Democratic-Republican. Proclamation of Neutrality, 1792; Genet. Whiskey Insurrection, 1794. Wayne's victory, 1794. Jay's treaty, 1795. Eleventh amendment (proposed 1794,—adopted 1798).

Administration of Adams (Mass.) and Jefferson (Va.), 1797-1801. X. Y. Z. Mission, 1797. Conflict with France, 1798. Alien and Sedition laws, 1798. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, 1798, 1799. Removal to Washington, D. C., 1800.

Administration of Jefferson (Va.) and Burr (N. Y.), 1801-05. War with Tripoli, 1801. Repeal of the Judiciary law. Purchase of Louisiana, 1803. Twelfth amendment.

Administration of Jefferson (Va.) and Clinton (N. Y.), 1805-1809. The "Quids" and Randolph. Cumberland road act, 1806. Burr's Expedition, 1806-7. Chesapeake and Leopard, 1807. Embargo, 1808. New England disaffection. Non-intercourse, 1809.

Administration of Madison (Va.) and Clinton (N. Y.) 1809-1813, and Gerry (Mass.) 1813-1817.—Fall of the national bank, 1811. War of 1812; New England resistance; Hartford convention, 1814. Treaty of Ghent, 1814. Extinction of the Federal party. National bank, 1816. Tariff, 1816. Bonus bill, 1817.

Administration of Monroe (Va.) and Tompkins (N. Y.) 1817-1821.—Germs of new party under Clay. Seminole war, 1818. Florida Purchase, 1819. Missouri Compromise, 1820. State constitutional conventions. Cumberland road veto, 1822. Tariff of 1824. Erie canal. Contest of 1824.

Administration of J. Q. Adams (Mass.) and Calhoun (S. C.) 1825-1829.—National Republican party (Clay and Adams). "Jackson men;"—Democratic party. Cherokee trouble. Tariff of 1828. Internal improvements.

Administration of Jackson (Tenn.), and Calhoun (S. C.), 1829-1833.—Removals from office. Hayne-Webster debate, 1830. Veto of the Maysville road, 1830. Veto of recharter of bank, 1832. Tariff of 1832. Nullification, 1832. Compromise tariff, 1833. National Anti-Slavery Society, 1833.

Administration of Jackson (Tenn.), and Van Buren (N. Y.), 1833-1837. Removal of the deposits, 1833. Whigs (Clay). The railroad. Pet banks. Distribution of the surplus, 1836. Specie circular, 1837.

Administration of Van Buren (N. Y.), and Johnson (Ky.), 1837-1841.—Crisis of 1837. Sub-treasury system, 1840. Repudiation. Mormons. Slavery questions.

